

THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

Continued from First Page.

Rio. The agricultural population, to the estimated number of 200,000 or more, was herded within the towns and their immediate vicinages, deprived of the means of support, rendered destitute of shelter, left poor, clad, and exposed to the most unsanitary conditions. As the scarcity of food increased with the devastation of the depopulated areas of production, destitution and want became misery and starvation. Month by month the death rate increased in an alarming ratio. By March, 1897, according to conservative estimates from official Spanish sources, the mortality among the reconcentrated, from starvation and the diseases incident thereto, exceeded fifty per centum of their total number. No practical relief was afforded the destitute, who were overburdened towns, already suffering from the general death, could give no aid.

Illusory Schemes. So-called "zones of cultivation," established within the immediate area of effective military control about the cities and fortified camps proved illusory and a mere device for the purpose of relieving the suffering of the unfortunate, being for the most part women and children with aged and helpless men, enfeebled by disease and hunger, could not have tilled the soil, without tools, seed or shelter, for their own support or for the supply of the cities. Reconcentration, adopted as a means of warfare, adopted as a means of securing the resources of the insurgents, worked its predestined result. As I said in my message of last December, it was not civilized warfare; it was extermination. The only peace it could beget was that of the wilderness and the grave while the military situation in the island had undergone a noticeable change. The extraordinary activity that characterized the second year of the war, when the insurgents invaded even the Alherto unharmed fields of Pinar del Rio and carried havoc and destruction up to the gates of the city of Havana itself, had relaxed into a dormant state. The central and eastern provinces. The Spanish arms regained a measure of control in Pinar del Rio and parts of Havana, but, under the existing conditions of the rural country, without improvement of their productive situation, the island could not sustain the revolutionists, held their own, and their conquest and submission, put forward by Spain as the essential and sole basis of peace, seemed as far distant as at the outset.

In this state of affairs my administration was confronted with the grave problem of its duty. My message of last December reviewed the situation, and narrated the steps taken with a view to relieving its acuteness and opening the way to some form of honorable settlement. The assassination of General Canovés, led to a change of government. My predecessor administration, pledged to submission without concession gave place to that of a more liberal party, committed long in advance to a policy of reform involving the wider principle of home rule.

Overtures of United States. The overtures of this government, made through its new envoy, General Woodford, and looking to an immediate and effective amelioration of the condition of the island, although not accepted in any shape, were met by assurances that home rule in an advanced phase, would be forthwith offered to the Cuban people, without waiting for the war to end, and that any further method should therefore prevail in the conduct of hostilities. Coincidentally with these declarations, the new government of Spain continued and completed the policy already begun by its predecessor, of restoring friendly relations with this nation by a series of concessions held under one charge or another connected with the insurrection, so that, by the end of November, not a single person entitled in any way to our national protection, remained in a Spanish prison.

While these negotiations were in progress, the increasing destitution of the unfortunate reconcentrados and the alarming mortality among them claimed earnest attention. The success which had attended the limited measure of relief extended to the suffering Cuban citizens, among them by the judicious expenditure through the consular agencies of the money appropriated expressly for their succor by the joint resolution approved May 24, 1897, prompted the humane extension of a similar scheme of aid to the great body of sufferers. A suggestion to this end was acquiesced in by the Spanish authorities.

On the 24th of December last, I caused to be issued an appeal to American people, inviting contributions in money or in kind for the succor of the starving sufferers in Cuba, following this on the 31st of January, a similar public announcement of the formation of a Central Cuban relief committee, with headquarters in New York City, composed of three members representing the American National Red Cross and the religious and business elements of the community. The success of these efforts have been untiring and much needed. Arrangements for free transportation to Cuba have greatly aided the charitable work. The president of the American Red Cross and representatives of other contributory organizations have recently visited Cuba, and co-operated with the consular agencies and the local authorities to make effective distribution of the relief collected through the efforts of the central committee. Nearly \$200,000 in money and supplies has already reached the suffering Cuban people, and the work of the committee is continuing.

The success of this work, and the supplies are admitted duty free, and transportation to the interior has been arranged, so that the relief, at first necessarily confined to Havana and the larger cities, is now extended throughout the island, and the towns where suffering exists. Thousands of lives have already been saved. The necessity for a change in the condition of the reconcentrados is recognized by the Spanish government. Within a few days past, the orders of General Weyler have been revoked, the reconcentrados are, it is said, to be permitted to return to their homes, and added to resume their supporting pursuits of peace; public works have been ordered to give them employment, and a sum of \$500,000, has been appropriated for their relief.

Alternative not to be Contemplated. The war in Cuba is of such a nature that short of subjugation or extermination a final military victory for either side seems impracticable. The alternative lies in the physical exhaustion of the one or the other party, or perhaps of both—a condition which in effect ended the ten-year war by the truce of Zanón. The prospect of such a protracted and unprofitable war, the present strife is a contingency hardly to be contemplated with equanimity by the civilized world, and least of all by the United States, affected and injured as we are, deeply and intimately by its existence.

Believing it appears to be my duty, in a spirit of true friendship, to leave to Spain than to the Cubans who have so much to lose by the prolongation of the struggle, to seek to bring about an immediate termination of the war, I have, on the 27th ultimo, as a result of the consideration and correspondence, through the United States minister at Madrid, propositions to the Spanish government.

Looking to an armistice until October 1st, for the negotiations of peace with the good offices of the President. In addition, I asked the immediate revocation of the order of reconcentration, so as to permit the people to return to their farms and the needy to be relieved with provisions and supplies from the United States, co-operating with the Spanish authorities so as to afford full relief.

The reply of the Spanish cabinet was received on the night of the 31st ultimo, it offers, as the means to bring about peace in Cuba, to confide the preparation thereof to the regular Parliament, inasmuch as the concurrence of the body would be necessary to reach a final result. It being, however, understood that the powers reserved by the constitution to the central government are not lessened or diminished. As the Cuban Parliament does not meet until the 4th of May next, the Spanish government would not object, for its part, to accept at once a suspension of hostilities if asked for by the insurgents from the general-in-chief, to whom it would pertain, in such case, to determine the duration and conditions of the armistice.

The propositions submitted by General Woodford and the reply of the Spanish government were both in the form of brief memoranda, the texts of which are before me and are substantially in the language hereafter given. The function of the Cuban Parliament in the matter of preparing peace and the manner of its doing so are not expressed in the Spanish memorandum; but, from General Woodford's explanatory reports of the preliminary discussions preceding the final conference, it is understood that the Spanish government is ready to give the insurgent Congress full power to settle the terms of peace with the insurgents—whether by direct negotiation or indirectly by means of legislation, does not appear.

Measures Proposed. With this last overture in the direction of immediate peace, and its disappointing reception by Spain, the executive was brought to the end of his effort.

In my annual message of December last, I said: "Of the untitled measures there remain only: Recognition of the insurgents as belligerents; recognition of the independence of Cuba; neutral intervention to end the war; proposing a rational compromise between the contestants, and intervention in favor of one or the other party. I speak not of forcible annexation, that cannot be thought of; that, by our code of morality, would be criminal aggression."

Thereupon, I reviewed these alternatives. In the light of President Grant's measured words, uttered in 1875, when after seven years of sanguinary, destructive and cruel hostilities in Cuba, he reached the conclusion that the recognition of the independence of Cuba was impracticable, and that the recognition of belligerence was not warranted by the facts according to the tests of public law. I commented especially upon the latter aspect of the question, pointing out the inconveniences and positive dangers of a recognition of belligerence, and the advantages of an already onerous burdens of neutrality within our own jurisdiction, could not in any way extend our influence or effective offices in the territory of hostilities. Nothing has since occurred to change my view in this regard—and I recognize its full and complete application to the subject of the recognition of belligerence. In the light of President Grant's measured words, uttered in 1875, when after seven years of sanguinary, destructive and cruel hostilities in Cuba, he reached the conclusion that the recognition of the independence of Cuba was impracticable, and that the recognition of belligerence was not warranted by the facts according to the tests of public law. I commented especially upon the latter aspect of the question, pointing out the inconveniences and positive dangers of a recognition of belligerence, and the advantages of an already onerous burdens of neutrality within our own jurisdiction, could not in any way extend our influence or effective offices in the territory of hostilities. Nothing has since occurred to change my view in this regard—and I recognize its full and complete application to the subject of the recognition of belligerence. In the light of President Grant's measured words, uttered in 1875, when after seven years of sanguinary, destructive and cruel hostilities in Cuba, he reached the conclusion that the recognition of the independence of Cuba was impracticable, and that the recognition of belligerence was not warranted by the facts according to the tests of public law. I commented especially upon the latter aspect of the question, pointing out the inconveniences and positive dangers of a recognition of belligerence, and the advantages of an already onerous burdens of neutrality within our own jurisdiction, could not in any way extend our influence or effective offices in the territory of hostilities. Nothing has since occurred to change my view in this regard—and I recognize its full and complete application to the subject of the recognition of belligerence.

PIANO BARGAINS.

Piano Bargains!

Used but a short time... and all in good condition.

UPRIGHTS.

One Everett.....\$165 00
One Kranich & Bach.....\$175 00
One Lidwig.....\$200 00
One Leekertling.....\$220 00
One Behning.....\$235 00
One Capen.....\$300 00

SQUARES.

One Gable.....\$125 00
One Knahe.....\$150 00
One F. O. Light & Co.....\$125 00

Call and see them. No trouble to show goods.

Milligan, Wilkin & Co.,
1138, 1140 and 1142 Market St.

have hitherto held ourselves bound to treat all similar questions.

Thereupon Andrew Jackson proceeded to consider the question that there might be imputed to the United States motives of selfish interest in view of the former claim on our part to the territory of Texas, and of the avowed purpose of the Texans in seeking recognition of independence as an incident to the incorporation of Texas in the Union, concluding thus:

"Prudence, therefore, seems to dictate that we should still stand aloof and maintain our present attitude. If not until Mexico itself, or one of the great foreign powers shall recognize the independence of the new government, at least until the lapse of time, or the course of events shall have proved beyond cavil or dispute the ability of the people of that country to maintain their separate sovereignty and to uphold the government constituted by them. Neither of the contending parties can justly complain of this course. By pursuing it, we are but carrying out the long-established policy of our government, a policy which has secured to us respect and influence abroad, and inspired confidence at home."

President Jackson's Attitude.

These are the words of the resolute and patriotic Jackson. They are evidence that the United States in addition to a recognition of the independence of the new government, as the condition of the recognition of independence by a neutral state (to wit that the revolted state shall "constitute in fact a body politic, having a government in substance as well as in name, possessed of the elements of stability and a responsible government, and capable of discharging the duties of a state," has imposed for its own governance in dealing with cases like these the further condition that recognition of independent statehood is not to be a recognition of dependency, until the danger of its being again subjugated by the parent state has entirely passed away. This extreme test was in fact applied in the case of Texas. The Congress to whom President Jackson referred the question as one "probably leading to war, and therefore a proper subject for a previous intervention, with that body by whom war can alone be declared, and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its perils must be furnished," left the matter of the recognition of Texas to the discretion of the executive, providing merely for the similar of diplomatic action when the President should be satisfied that the republic of Texas had become "an independent state." It was so recognized by President Van Buren, who commissioned a charge d'affaires March 7, 1837, after Mexico had abandoned an attempt to re-conquer the Texan territory, and when there was at the time a bona fide contest going on between the insurgent province and its former sovereign.

I said, in my message of December last:

"It is to be seriously considered whether the Cuban insurgents possess beyond dispute the attributes of statehood which alone can demand the recognition of belligerence in its favor."

The same requirement must certainly be no less seriously considered when the question of recognizing independence is in question for when a positive test can be applied to the greater act than to the lesser; while on the other hand the influences and consequences of the struggle upon the internal policy of the recognizing state, which important factors when the recognition of belligerence is concerned, are secondary, if not rightly eliminable factors when the real question is whether the community claiming recognition is or is not independent beyond peradventure.

Against Recognition of Insurgents.

Nor, from the standpoint of experience do I think it would be wise or prudent to recognize the independence of the present time the independence of the so-called Cuban republic. Such recognition is not necessary in order to enable the United States to intervene and pacify the island. To commit this country now to the recognition of any particular government in Cuba might subject our acts to embarrassing conditions of international obligation towards the belligerent or recognized. In case of intervention our conduct would be subject to the approval or disapproval of such government; we would be required to submit to its conditions and to recognize its relation to a friendly ally. When it shall appear hereafter that there is within the island a government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation, and having as a matter of fact, the power and authority to assume national, such a government can be promptly and readily recognized, and the relations and interests of the United States with such nation adjusted.

There remain the alternative forms of intervention to end the war, either as an impartial neutral by imposing a national compromise between the contestants, or as the active ally of the one party or the other.

As to the first, it is not to be forgotten that during the last few months the relation of the United States has virtually been one of friendly intervention in many ways, each not of itself conducive, but all tending to the exertion of a potential influence toward an ultimate pacific result just and honorable to all interests concerned. The spirit of our acts hitherto has been an earnest, unselfish desire for peace and prosperity in Cuba, untroubled by differences between us and Spain and sustained by the blood of American citizens.

The forcible intervention of the United States as a neutral, to stop the war, according to the large dictates of humanity and following many historical precedents where neighboring states have interfered to check the hopeless sacrifice of life by interneece conflict and their borders, is justifiable on rational grounds. It involves, however, hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest, as well to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement.

The grounds for such intervention may be briefly summarized as follows:

Grounds for Intervention.

First—In the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarities, blood-

shed, starvation and horrible miseries now existing there and which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate. It is no answer to say "this is all in another country, belonging to another nation, and is therefore none of our business. It is especially our duty for it is right at our door."

Second—We owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection and indemnity for life and property which no government there can or will afford, and to that end to terminate the conditions that deprive them of legal protection.

Third—The right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade and business of our people and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the island.

Fourth—And which is of the utmost importance—the present condition of affairs in Cuba is a constant menace to our peace, and it is upon this government an enormous expense. With such a conflict waged for years in an island so near us and with which our people have such trade and business relations—when the lives and liberty of our citizens are in constant danger and their property destroyed and themselves exposed to the ravaging vessels are liable to seizure at any time, by warships of a foreign nation, the expeditions of filibustering that we are powerless to prevent altogether, and the irritating questions and entanglements thus arising—all these and others to be mentioned, with the resulting strains and constant menace to our peace and compel us to keep on a semi-war footing with a nation with which we are at peace.

These elements of danger and disorder already pointed out, have been widely illustrated by a tragic event which has deeply and justly moved the American people.

Destruction of the Maine.

I have already transmitted to Congress the report of the naval court of inquiry on the destruction of the battleship Maine, in the harbor of Havana, during the night of the 15th and 16th of February. The destruction of that noble vessel has filled the national heart with inexpressible horror. Two hundred and fifty-eight brave sailors and marines and two officers of our navy, reposing in the fancied security of a friendly harbor, have been slain to death, grief and want brought to their homes and sorrow to the nation.

The naval court of inquiry, which it is needless to say, commands the unqualified confidence of the government, was unanimous in its conclusion that the destruction of the Maine was caused by an exterior explosion of a submarine mine. It did not assume to place the responsibility. That remains to be fixed.

What Maine Disaster Proves.

In any event, the destruction of the Maine, by whatever exterior cause, is a patent and impressive proof of a state of things in Cuba that is intolerable. That condition is thus shown to be such that the Spanish government cannot assure safety and security to a vessel of the American navy in the harbor of Havana on a mission of peace and rightfully there.

Further referring in this connection to recent diplomatic correspondence, a dispatch from our minister to Spain, of the 28th ultimo, contained the statement that the Spanish minister for foreign affairs assured him positively that Spain will do all that the highest honor and justice require in the matter of the Maine. The reply above referred to of the 28th ultimo also contained an expression of the readiness of Spain to submit to an arbitration all the differences which arise in this matter, which is subsequently explained by the note of the Spanish minister at Washington of the 10th instant as follows:

"As to the question of the act which springs from the diversity of views between the report of the American and Spanish boards, Spain proposes that the fact be ascertained by an impartial investigation by experts whose decision Spain accepts in advance."

To this I have made no reply.

President Grant, in 1875, after discussing the phases of the contest as it then appeared, and its hopeless and apparent indefinite prolongation, said:

"In such event, I am of the opinion that other nations will be compelled to assume the responsibility which devolves upon them, and to seriously consider the only remaining measure possible, mediation and intervention. Owing, perhaps, to the large expanse of water separating the islands from the peninsula, the contending parties appear to have within themselves no depository of common confidence, to the wisdom of which in an excited excitement have their way, and to assume the part of peacemaker. In this view, in the earlier days of the contest, the good offices of the United States as a mediator were tendered in good faith, without any selfish purpose, in the interest of humanity and in the desire of friendship for both parties, but were at the time declined by Spain, with the declaration nevertheless, that at a future time they would be indispensable. No intimation has been received that in the opinion of Spain that time has been reached, and that the strife should cease with all its dread horrors, and all its injuries to the interests of the United States and of other nations. Each party seems quite capable of working great injury and damage to the other, as well as to all the relations and interests dependent on the existence of peace in the island, but they seem incapable of reaching any adjustment, and both have thus far failed of achieving any success whereby one party shall possess and control the island to the exclusion of the other."

Mediation or Intervention.

Under the circumstances, the agency of others, either by mediation or by intervention, seems to be the only alternative which must, sooner or later, be invoked for the termination of the strife.

In the last annual message of my immediate predecessor during the pending struggle, it was said:

"When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for its re-establishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life, and the utter destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations, which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge."

In my annual message to Congress, December last, speaking of this question, I said: "The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of a righteous peace, just alike to the Cubans and to Spain as well as equitable to all our interests so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba, is likely to be attained. If not the exiles, by further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken. When that time comes that action will be determined in the line of indisputable right and equity. It will be faced, without misgiving or hesitancy, in the light of the obligation this government owes to itself, to the people who have confided to it the protection of their interests and honor, and to humanity."

All of the right, keeping free from all offense ourselves, actuated only by upright and patriotic considerations, moved neither by passion nor selfishness, we will continue to support the watchful care over the rights of the people of American citizens and will abide none other.

Morphine
OPIUM, CHLORAL AND COCAINE HABITS

A radical, positive and permanent cure guaranteed in 5 days. Absolutely harmless. No "tapering off" process—No substitution method.

R. A. GUNN, M.D.,
41 East 21st Street, New York City.

Colds Cured.
A Prominent Texan Who Had Headache for Years,
Was Cured, and Found a Panacea for
Colds as Well by the Use of
Dr. Miles' Nervine.

Health is not a question of muscle and sinew, but of resistance and endurance. It is the weak, the wasted, the thin blooded who are always sick; those who have no resistive power, so that a sudden cold develops into graver disease. Every process of the body is controlled by the nervous system; and just in proportion as this nervous system is weakened the whole body suffers loss of resistive power. Over-work, worry, care, anxiety—these are the chief causes which sap the system of its vital power. The man who comes to his work in the morning with a headache, who suffers all day from dullness and drowsiness, who goes

to his meals without an appetite, and tosses restlessly through the night without getting his regular sleep, is not likely to fight off disease very hard. The best thing for you, when you feel that your bodily energy is lacking, is to seek the strengthening, power-producing help of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, which strengthens and invigorates the nervous system to a remarkable degree, and fortifies the body against the encroachments of disease with an abundant supply of nervous energy and rugged endurance.

Mr. J. H. Siddall, Calver, Tex., writes: "For many years I suffered with nervous headaches, and took many kinds of medicines in a vain search for relief. In 1894 I was induced to try Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, which I did with good

results. I found relief at once and after using it a few weeks my headaches ceased. Before taking the medicine I was subject to severe colds during the winter, which was very troublesome. Since taking Nervine in 1894 I have not had a cold."

A Positive Guarantee.

If the first bottle fails to benefit you, take the empty bottle to your druggist and get your money back. All druggists sell with that understanding. None of Dr. Miles' Remedies contain opium, morphine, chloral, cocaine or other dangerous drugs.

Look on diseases of the heart and nerves sent free. Address, Dr. Miles' Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

AN OPEN LETTER
TO MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA" AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought, and has the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"
BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher

Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 22 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS.

They overcome Weakness, irregularity and omittance, increase vigor and build up the system. They are "Life Savers" to the distressed and suffering. Cannot do harm—life becomes a pleasure. \$1 per box by mail. Sold by druggists.

For Sale by Wm. B. Dickson's McLaughlin Pharmacy, Cleveland, Ohio. Jul-4-97

"A HAND SAW IS A GOOD THING, BUT NOT TO SHAVE WITH."

SAPOLIO

IS THE PROPER THING FOR HOUSE-CLEANING.

FINANCIAL.

G. LAMB, Pres. JOSE SEYBOLD, Cashier.
J. A. JEFFERSON, Asst. Cashier.

BANK OF WHEELING.

CAPITAL \$200,000, PAID IN.
WHEELING, W. VA.

DIRECTORS.

Allen Brock, Joseph F. Paul, James Cummins, Henry Diebner, A. Keyman, Joseph Seybold, Gibson Lamb.

Interest paid on special deposits. Issues drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland. JOSEPH SEYBOLD, Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK.

CAPITAL.....\$300,000.

J. N. VANCE.....President
JOHN FREW.....Vice President
E. B. SANDS.....Cashier
W. B. IRVINE.....Asst. Cashier

DIRECTORS.

J. N. Vance, George E. Stifel, J. M. Brown, William Ellingham, J. W. Brown, John L. Dieck, John Watershouse, John L. Stone, W. H. Frank.

Drafts issued on England, Ireland, Scotland and all points in Europe.

BANK OF THE OHIO VALLEY.

CAPITAL.....\$175,000.

WILLIAM A. ISETT.....President
MORTIMER POLLOCK.....Vice President

Drafts on England, Ireland, France and Germany.

DIRECTORS.

William A. Isett, Mortimer Pollock, J. A. Miller, Robert Simpson, E. M. Atkinson, John A. Dotsford, Julius Lott, J. A. MILLER, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

REAL ESTATE

TITLE INSURANCE.

If you purchase or make a loan on real estate have the title insured by the

Wheeling Title and Trust Co.

NO. 1213 MARKET STREET.

H. M. RUSSELL.....President
J. A. MILLER.....Secretary
J. J. RAWLING.....Vice President
G. R. E. GILCHRIST, Examiner of Titles.

DON'T BUILD AN OLD HOUSE

On receipt of 50c. in 1 or 2 cent stamps, we will send post-paid "SHOPELL'S MODERN HOUSES" No. 51 just out, and guarantee to forfeit \$1000 in cash if you find therein a design ever before published by us. This 21st birthday number is 50 pages, size of page, 11 x 15 inches, cover in 3 colors, and contains 25 New Building Designs backed by \$1000 in cash.

Also No. 58, Out April 1st, 98.

ALSO CLASSIFIED DESIGNS.

\$1 each; or the full set of 140 Designs under one cover for \$3.

Portfolio A, 35 designs, costing less than \$500.
" B 35 " " \$500 to \$1000
" C 35 " " \$1000 to \$2000
" D 35 " " above \$2000
including stables, club-houses, hotels, etc.

COST TO BUILD GUARANTEED.

Gives floor plans, showing size and arrangement of rooms, accommodations, colors for painting, etc. Returnable and money refunded if unsatisfactory.

Working plans and specifications for any of these designs you may select, furnished in 24 hours.

Plans drawn from your own sketches or ideas, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Address mentioning this paper.

SHOPELL'S MODERN HOUSES.
203 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
Established 21 Years.

See our article in Saturday's Intelligencer.